

BEST AVAILABLE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

O/O DETROIT

Report made at DETROIT, MICHIGAN	Date when made 7/13/54	Period for which made 6/17, 20, 25; 7/12-16, 26-29/54.	Report made by G. MAYLON MILLER emb
Title: TIBERIU HUMITA, was.			Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY-RU

Synopsis of Facts:

Subject reinterviewed, 6/20/54, at which time furnished information concerning Rumanian Iron Guard, its members and activities. In signed statement denied past membership therein. Complete background and historical information re Subject set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

TEODOR HUMITA, 2005 Pingree Street, Detroit, Michigan, was interviewed on June 20, 1954, by Special Employee MATTHEW J. CAZAN, Washington Field Office Rumanian Translator, and SA G. MAYLON MILLER, at which time he supplied the following background and historical information concerning himself and the Rumanian Iron Guard.

Approved and Forwarded	SAC	Do not write in these spaces
COPIES: 5 - Bureau (65-60744)(REGISTERED) 2 - Buffalo (REGISTERED) 1 - Chicago (Info)(REGISTERED) 2 - Cleveland (105-518)(REGISTERED) 1 - Indianapolis (Info)(REGISTERED) 1 - INS, Detroit (REGISTERED) 1 - Milwaukee (Info)(REGISTERED) 2 - New York (105-1560)(REGISTERED) 2 - Washington Field (105-3093)(Info)(REGISTERED) 7 - Detroit (105-557)(1-105-302, 1-100-473, 1-105-769, 1-105-820)		

PROPERTY OF FBI-This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

[]

COORDINATION WITH FBI

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

BACKGROUND

Subject related that he was born on December 20, 1913, at Cluj, Rumania, to SILVIA nee ABRUDAN and TEODOR HUMITA, Senior; that, he attended 5 years elementary school at Cluj; 7 years High School at George Baritiu Institute from which he matriculated in 1931; that, in latter year, he worked on his father's farm in Cluj; that, in 1932 he registered in the Timisoara (Rumania) Engineering School, but during that year became hospitalized for a period of 3 months, and, later, while recuperating, from 1934-1935, stayed with his family, inasmuch as his father, a Government Railroad worker, had been transferred to Timisoara during this period.

Subject continued that, from early autumn 1935 until autumn of 1936, he served his year of compulsory student army service training at Timisoara in the Pioneer (Engineering) Corps; that, in autumn, 1936, he went to Bucharest where his father had recently been transferred in connection with his employment.

HUMITA stated that, from 1936-1939, he attended the Engineering School at the University of Bucharest; that, in 1939, he was again recalled to military service "due to the existent political situation in Europe" serving in the 5th Regiment, Corps of Pioneers, at Alba Iulia, and, later, at Carei Mari; that, while at Carei Mari, he was sent to Officers Training School where he remained from December, 1939, until June, 1940, graduating as a Lieutenant of Pioneers. Upon commissioning, HUMITA continued, he was sent to the Eastern border, at Bessarabia, to construct fortifications on the Russian-Rumanian sector along the Dniester (Nister) River; that, upon signing of Russo-German agreement, in June, 1940, annexing Bessarabia to Russia, his unit retreated to Moldova province which constituted the new border adjacent to Focsani until Transilvania surrendered. In October, 1940, HUMITA advised, he was discharged from the Rumanian army and returned to Cluj where he was occupied as a farmer until the autumn of 1941. HUMITA's family, during this period, remained at Bucharest, Rumania. The Vienna Award, in autumn 1941, partitioned Transilvania, then under Hungarian Army occupation, and, annexed it to Hungary at which time Subject advised he was taken as a slave laborer to Marienotto (Germany) with other Rumanians caught in Transilvania during its partitioning. Subject continued that he stayed at Marienotte Prison Camp, from 1941 until late autumn 1942, at which time he unsuccessfully attempted to escape and subsequently was transferred to Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

At Buchenwald, 1942 until Spring, 1944, Subject was occupied as a factory laborer on the assembly line constructing binoculars. In the spring of 1944, the binocular factory was bombed; then, until April, 1945, Subject advised, he was occupied "clearing up the debris" until the collapse of the German Army, at which time he was released. In April, 1945, he journeyed westward to South Aled; and, subsequently, arrived in Rome, Italy, later that year.

At Rome, Italy, Subject became affiliated with the Rumanian Refugee Committee, sponsored by the Vatican of the Roman Catholic Church for each separate nationality. A Roman Catholic Priest, according to HUMITA, served as the head of every Nationality Committee with the exception of the Russian Refugee Committee. From 1945 until 1951, Subject related, he served on this committee successively as Co-Secretary and later Co-Vice President together with Dr. TRAIAN BOGA. BOGA, according to HUMITA, is presently in Windsor, Canada.

In March, 1951, Subject related, he immigrated to the United States, via the port of New York City, and went directly, upon arrival, to Cleveland, Ohio, for a one day visit with Reverend BABUTIU, a Greek Catholic Priest, who had sponsored his entry into this country. The following day Subject, in an attempt to obtain employment, went to CONSTANTIN MICUDA, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, who sent HUMITA to Detroit, Michigan, to live with Reverend GEORGE POP, a Rumanian Catholic Priest, who subsequently obtained employment for HUMITA at the Chrysler Automotive Plant at Highland Park, Michigan. HUMITA continued that he lived with Reverend GEORGE POP for approximately six months.

T-1, of known reliability, advised on July 13, 1954, that Reverend GEORGE POP, 13495 Orleans Street, a Rumanian Catholic Priest, was "a known drunkard whose immoral escapades are a matter of public gossip". This Informant continued that POP's residence was "a regular hangout for no-goods."

HUMITA continued that upon leaving POP's residence he moved to 209 California Street, where he resided for a period of two years until approximately October, 1953, at which time he moved to his present address 2005 Pingree Street, Detroit.

It will be noted that the landlady, unidentified, at 209 California Street, Subject's previous residence, advised the reporting agent and SE MATTHEW J. CIZAN, immediately prior to the commencement of this interview, that HUMITA had moved from this address in approximately April, 1954.

REST AVAILABLE

Subject stated that in March, 1954, he was discharged from work due to a general reduction in force at the Chrysler Plant, and consequently since March 19, 1954, has been drawing unemployment compensation.

HUMITA concluded that, since his arrival in Detroit, he has attended the International Institute, the Chrysler Institute, and Wayne University, which he presently attends, during various periods.

MARIENETTE SLAVE LABOR CAMP

Subject has previously advised that in the autumn of 1941, because of the partitioning of Transylvania, under the Vienna Award, he, as a Rumanian citizen, caught at this time in the village of Cluj, under Hungarian occupation, was commanded to enter the Hungarian army, as a private, or alternatively be sent to Marienette Slave Camp in Germany. This decision, according to HUMITA, applied only to Rumanians caught in the Transylvania section.

Upon further questioning HUMITA advised that actually it was not the autumn of 1941, but rather the autumn of 1942, in which the above decision had been forced upon him and at which time he had entered Germany; that, it was during this identical period that Iron Guard members, in Rumania, were also fleeing to Germany because of the changed and unsympathetic Government in Rumania; that these Rumanian Iron Guard members also, like HUMITA, fleeing Rumania, were interred, upon their arrival in Germany, at Marienette Prison Camp.

This similarity in flight from Rumania and subsequent internment in Germany, at Marienette, HUMITA advised, was merely coincidental and his own flight and internment, at Marienette, with Iron Guard members, was not because he was or had ever been an Iron Guard member.

HUMITA continued that many of these Iron Guard members, at Marienette, who had fled from Rumania, were friends of his but that his friendship had resulted from school periods, in Rumania, and not from any membership on his part in the Iron Guard.

It will be noted that T-2, of unknown reliability, a self-admitted former charter member of the Rumanian Iron Guard, at Bucharest, Rumania, and in Buchenwald, Germany, has previously advised on March 27, 1954, that Subject was and is a member of the Iron Guard, and a follower within this organization of Horia Sima.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP

Subject has previously advised that in late autumn, 1942, he unsuccessfully attempted to escape from Marienette Labor Camp and upon his capture was sent to Buchenwald Concentration Camp where he remained until the collapse of the German Army in April, 1945.

Subject related that the following were imprisoned with him at Buchenwald: Princess VAFALA of Italy, who had opposed the Fascists in Italy; Professor PAVEL of the Rumanian Academic Institute, formerly stationed in Berlin, Germany; and various other Rumanian diplomats, names unremembered, who had also been in Germany at the beginning of hostilities.

In addition HUMITA advised that the following members of the Rumanian Iron Guard were at Buchenwald with him in 1942: Professor NICOLAE PATRASCU, LEFTER, MIHAIL, SEITAN, POPA, S. RBU, BOERU, COJACIU, GEORGE MUNTEANU, IORGA, D. CAU, GAINA, SHICIN, and STEFAN POPESCU.

ILIE OLTEANU, according to HUMITA, was also at Buchenwald at this time but because of his "public antagonism" towards the Buchenwald authorities was "isolated" from the rest.

The following were not, according to HUMITA, at Buchenwald, from 1942-1944: VIOREL DONISE TRIFA, CHIACU, GEORGE RUSU, and MORIA SILA.

HUMITA further related that he had heard, within Buchenwald, that BOARU, TUCAN, and IORGA were involved in the killing of NICOLAE IORGA and VIRGIL M. GERU.

ROSTOCK PRISON CAMP

Upon further specific questioning HUMITA admitted that Rostock Prison Camp was only two kilometers from Buchenwald and that Rostock actually was within Buchenwald; that actually he had been, from 1942-1944, at Rostock rather than at Buchenwald.

Rostock, HUMITA further advised, was the Iron Guard "prison" within Buchenwald where Iron Guard members, toward whom the German Government was sympathetic, were kept isolated from the other prisoners.

HUMITA continued that in order to be allowed within Rostock one had to have the permission of HORIA SIMA and VENTER, the Iron Guard leaders, which permission was granted through PETRUSCA; and, that entry therein automatically meant former or present membership in the Iron Guard. HUMITA advised, however, that although he was within Rostock, from 1942-1944, he was not then nor had he ever been a member of the Iron Guard; that his entry, granted by PETRUSCA, the Iron Guard Commander, had been due to the fact that he himself was "an honest Rumanian - sympathetic towards the Iron Guard." HUMITA stated that he knew of no other prisoner, at Rostock, other than himself, who was not a member of the Iron Guard. HUMITA added that, following his unprecedented entry into Rostock Camp he had not been obligated to perform any special acts for the Iron Guard.

THE ROSTOCK PLOT

The Rostock Plot, according to HUMITA, was an attempt by the Government of Antonescu, in Rumania, to kill PETRUSCA and SIMA. Its only results, according to HUMITA, had been to split the Iron Guard ranks still further.

HUMITA related that he had learned that a plot was afoot within the camp "to harm the Rumanian people" by "blasting a bomb" to kill PETRUSCA. This bomb, according to HUMITA, would "harm innocent people in addition to PETRUSCA."

The leaders of this plot, according to HUMITA, were SERBU, CAMPEANU, VASILESCU, CRASARIU and "a tall guy." These were also, according to HUMITA, the members of the "Mexican" faction formerly founded at Buchenwald by the anti-Horia Sima faction.

HUMITA related that in his sudden anger when learning of this plot he had impetuously sought out "the tall guy" and struck him. This action according to HUMITA was personally inspired and was not premeditated or the result of any orders by camp officials or cliques.

Upon specific questioning HUMITA advised that "the tall guy" was STEFAN POPESCU whom he had formerly identified during the course of this interview.

It will be noted that HUMITA, prior to the above action against POPESCU, had been together with POPESCU at both Marionette and at Buchenwald and while at Buchenwald had worked in the same factory with POPESCU.

DE 105-557

It will be noted that T-3, of unknown reliability, but who was supposedly acquainted with HUMITA while at Bucharest and at Rostock Prison Camps, advised on February 8, 1954, that Subject was one of the Iron Guard members, at Rostock, who had physically beaten one STAN CONSTANTIN VICTOR POPESCU, a member of the Iron Guard, "Mexican" faction, following a torture period in which POPESCU had been accused of being anti-Moldavia Sima.

THE ROMANIAN IRON GUARD, GARDA DE FER, I.A. TOTUL PENTRU TARA

The Rumanian Iron Guard, according to HUMITA, was founded shortly after the winning of the independence of Rumania towards the close of the 19th century for the purpose of strengthening latter as an independent country. The political-socio-economic situation, at this time, was extremely unstable, and as a result, a reactionary movement was precipitated which was subsequently directed by Professor ALEXANDER CUZA. CUZA's program, mainly anti-Semitic in nature, was antagonistic, however, towards the entire foreign element within Rumania. CUZA, according to HUMITA, gained his greatest following among Rumanian students and mainly through their efforts his organization developed and became the Garda de Fer (the Guard of Iron). As the Iron Guard it continued to direct its force against Jews, foreigners and Communists.

It will be noted that, on July 14, 1954, T-4, of unknown reliability, a Rumanian resident until 1935, familiar with the leaders and activities of the Rumanian Iron Guard, stated that Professor CUZA, actually had no following among the students of Rumania; that the students followed the Codreanu Iron Guard movement founded in 1922; that the student Iron Guard existed co-incidentally, therefore, with CUZA's group, but owed neither allegiance nor parenthood to the program of CUZA.

The above Informant continued that CUZA, a member of the Rumanian Parliament, was considered by the Rumanian students to be a rabid "jew-baiter" rather than as the leader of an idealistic or nationalistic type movement.

HUMITA related that in 1933 Prime Minister GEORGE DUCU was killed by members of the Iron Guard because of his legislative antagonism towards them. In the subsequent trial the participant members of the Iron Guard were found guilty and condemned to death. The Iron Guard, itself, was then abolished because of the political reverberations resultant from DUCU's assassination.

T-4 related that the assassins of DUCA were CONSTANTINESCU, CARANICA, and BELIMACA; that, DUCA's homicide resulted from the fact that DUCA had personally torn the fingernails from the hands of CONSTANTINESCU while latter had been "imprisoned for questioning" two weeks prior, and that upon CONSTANTINESCU's escape from jail, in blind rage and fury, he had recruited CARANICA and BELIMACA and killed DUCA. DUCA's death, therefore, according to Informant, was not a political crime, per se, but a personal one motivated by revenge.

The above Informant further advised that latter three were not condemned to death for DUCA's killing, inasmuch as the death penalty did not exist in Rumania at this time; that, actually these three had been sentenced to life imprisonment at Jilud.

HUMITA related that the Iron Guard, in immediate Government and public disfavor, because of DUCA's assassination, changed its name to the Totul Pentru Tara (Everything for the Country); and again began to function as a political entity and to increase its following throughout Rumania.

In the general elections of 1936 or 1937, HUMITA continued, the Totul Pentru Tara campaigned so vigorously that the Government party was unable to obtain the requisite percentage of the popular vote to maintain the reins of government. The resultant deadlock demanded a new election.

King CAROL II, according to HUMITA, cognizant that in a new election his government party would again be unable to muster the requisite percentage of the popular vote attempted to declare an electoral moratorium.

The Totul Pentru Tara's popularity, according to HUMITA, during this election resulted from the populace's disgust at King CAROL's frivolous spending and their inherent desire for prosperity.

In 1938 King CAROL, still powerless to dominate the popular vote, in a sudden coup de main established a "soft dictatorship" by arresting the leaders of the Totul Pentru Tara. Among these leaders were CODEANU and his lieutenants who were killed. HUMITA advised that it was at this new outburst of violence that the Totul Pentru Tara, now politically squelched, reverted in the public imagination to the Iron Guard.

T-4 advised that the leaders of the Totul Pentru Tara, arrested by CAROL, were fourteen in number; and consisted of CODEANU and his thirteen high deputies; further that "the 14", as they were generally referred to, were not killed at this time.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

HUTTA continued that CAROL's assumption of "soft dictatorship" and the general disturbance that ensued, precipitated a retaliatory violence on the part of the Iron Guard members which resulted in the homicide of Prime Minister CALINESCU (1939 non sic) in reprisal for the death of CODILIANU.

CAROL then, as punishment for CALINESCU's assassination, according to HUTTA, ordered the immediate death of all Iron Guard members previously arrested in his original coup d'etat; and in addition ordered the hanging of two Iron Guard members from every district throughout Rumania and the public exhibition of their corpses in the village squares.

T-4 advised that actually it was shortly before the death of CALINESCU that King CAROL flew to the United Kingdom to request aid from Prime Minister CHAMBERLAIN in squashing the Iron Guard, but that CHAMBERLAIN refused; and that CAROL, covertly and to the disgust of the entire Rumanian peoples, then went from England to Germany to beg HITLER to allow the Iron Guard to follow CAROL and to cooperate with his Government, but that HITLER also refused.

This Informant continued that upon CAROL's return to Rumania from his unsuccessful trip he immediately revised the entire constitution of Rumania and in so doing introduced the death penalty into Rumanian law for the first time. Then CAROL, confronted with the news of the death of CALINESCU, ordered that the "14" be the first to be executed under the new death penalty.

Informant continued that "the six" who had killed CALINESCU were not executed; that by prearranged plan, while enroute to their cells, they were reported to have "attempted to escape and were shot down in their tracks" on the identical spot where CALINESCU had been killed. The corpses of "the six" were then left on this spot for a period of three days as a warning to the public.

Further that although there were not two Iron Guard members killed from every district throughout Rumania, CAROL did order the 500 imprisoned Iron Guard members of Camp Vaslui to dig their own graves, stand in rows of twenty each, and be executed.

HUTTA related that this general guerrilla type action continued until Transylvania was partitioned to Hungary by the Vienna Award.

In 1940 an actual revolutionary movement, led by HORIA SIMA, leader of the Iron Guard since the death of CODREANU, began and subsequently King CAROL, as a result of SIMA's violence, was forced to abdicate his throne and flee Rumania.

ANTONESCU, upon CAROL's abdication, assumed the Government of Rumania, and installed HORIA SIMA as his Vice Premier.

It will be noted that, according to HURIT, ANTONESCU because of his former public antagonism towards CAROL II, during latter's reign, had been "confined to quarters and stripped of his rank as General of the Army"; that, SIMA, an acknowledged leader of the Totul Pentru Tara, had been opposed politically to CAROL; that therefore, ANTONESCU and SIMA, upon CAROL's abdication, had been the acknowledged public claimants to his throne.

THE JANUARY, 1941 IRON GUARD UPRISING:

HURIT continued that, through the remainder of 1940, mounting friction ensued between the ANTONESCU-SIMA Government with each of latter covertly attempting tooust the other; that in late December, 1940, ANTONESCU ordered the replacement of the prefects of all the Rumanian districts who happened to be Iron Guard members with military men. This latter action on ANTONESCU's part, coupled with the killing of a German Army Major on the streets of Bucharest which provided the "incident for revolution", caused HORIA SIMA to instruct his Iron Guard lieutenants to revolt. On January 20, 1941, VIOREL DONISTE, (present Bishop of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate at Grass Lake, Michigan), then president of the Student Body of Bucharest University, and as such the youth leader of the Iron Guard and sub-lieutenant of SIMA, assembled the Iron Guard members and students under the statue of Bratianu (the first Prime Minister, 1866, of an independent Rumania, non sic) and read the "Trifa Manifesto" which incited the revolt of the Iron Guard members against ANTONESCU and which culminated in the death of 6,000 Jews.

ANTONESCU, however, according to HURIT, quickly crushed this revolt, with Army backing, at which time the Iron Guard members, including TRIFA, fled to Germany or went into hiding within Rumania. ANTONESCU then established himself as Prime Minister until the war with Germany ended whereupon the Russian troops arrived in Rumania.

The Armistice of August, 1944, placed King MICHAEL I upon the throne; MICHAEL immediately ordered the arrest of ANTONESCU. Latter was later executed by the Russians.

It will be noted, at this point, that HUMITA requested that the following signed statement be taken and witnessed as follows:

"June 20, 1954
"2005 Ingroo Street
"Detroit, Michigan.

"I, Tiberiu T. Humita, furnish the following voluntary statement to G. Maylen Miller who has identified himself to me as a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

"I state that I have never at any time or at any place been a member of the Rumanian Iron Guard (later known as the T. I. I. Centru Tara); though I have been, at times, sympathetic to issues promoted by the Iron Guard; that while at Rastock Camp I was sympathetic towards the Iron Guard and that this sympathy was my reason for being allowed into Rastock which was under complete domination of the Iron Guard.

"I state that in a hearing of the 'Westack 11-1' to allegedly kill Iurescu, Sima, et al, by the faction of the Iron Guard members called 'Mexicans', I in a moment of anger, fearing that people might be killed, struck one Stefan Iurescu a member of the above faction; that this latter action was an individual reaction and did not result from my own membership in the Iron Guard or any faction thereof.

"I state that I have heard rumored, but have no direct knowledge of the fact that Troian, Beru, (ION) Nucan, X Bocaru, and X Iorga, were the killers of Niculae Iorga and Virgil Bocaru.

"I state that it is my belief that Ilie Olteanu is a former respected businessman and bank official employed in the city of Sibiu and National Bank of Rumania at Bucharest; and, that I have never discussed any political problems with him during the several occasions on which I have met him. I state that I believe Olteanu to be a religious Catholic layman presently residing in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"I have read the above, consisting of two pages, and certify same to be the truth."

n/s/ Tiberia T. Humita

"Witnessed by:

n/s/ G. Maylon Miller, SA, FBI

n/s/ Matthew J. Cazan."

OLTEANU

SUBJECT'S KNOWLEDGE OF ASSASSINATION OF ELCEANU AND IONGA

HUMITA advised that he knew nothing of the report that ELCEANU, reported head of the Iron Guard in North American, had been involved in the assassination of VIRGIL GELU, Justice of the Rumanian Supreme Court, and NICOL IONCO, former Prime Minister of Rumania.

OLTEANU, according to HUMITA, presently lives in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; but visited Detroit the second week of June, 1954; and, while at Detroit, stayed at the home of Reverend GEORGE CO, hitherto mentioned herein, with whom OLTEANU lived while in Detroit upon his arrival in this country. OLTEANU, according to HUMITA, moved to Milwaukee in 1952; and, while at Detroit; worked for approximately two years at the Kaiser-Frazier Plant.

OLTEANU, HUMITA continued, is a former Rumanian business man who was an official, 1937-1938, in the local bank of Sibiu, Rumania; and, later in the National Bank of Rumania at Bucharest.

OLTEANU is, according to HUMITA, a "very religious old man; a convert to the Rumanian Catholic church; and, a man who has sacrificed himself, day and night while working on the Rumanian Refugee Committee in Rome, Italy."

OLTEANU, HUMITA continued, is age 50, 5'9", brunette, dark complexioned, approximately 170 pounds; and, suffering from "bad health". HUMITA advised that OLTEANU is in "bad health", inasmuch as he worries about his family in Rumania.

HUMITA concluded that he first met OLTEANU in Rome, Italy, when latter worked under him on the Rumanian National Committee; that OLTEANU was known to him in Detroit, Michigan, while latter visited the homes of CO and MOTIU on numerous occasions.

HUMITA stated that "to his knowledge" OLTEANU was not a member of the Iron Guard.

It will be noted that on June 22, 1954, Reverend GEORGE FOR was telephonically contacted by the reporting Agent, under pretext, concerning the whereabouts of OLTEANU, at which time FOR related without hesitation that OLTEANU was in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at an address which, though forgotten, he could obtain if requested.

SUBJECT'S KNOWLEDGE AND ACQUAINTANCES WITH
"RECENT ROMANIAN IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES".

Subject concluded that the following Romanians who immigrated into the United States and Canada since 1945 were known to him.

Canada:

1. Father NICOLA, Rumanian Orthodox Priest.
2. CINDU: former member of the Iron Guard known to Subject at Buchenwald and Trestock, at Windsor, Canada.
3. Professor LUNGU, Windsor, Canada.
4. CALLEDINCI.
5. NICOLEA IONESCU, Windsor, Canada.
6. Doctor TRAIAN POGAN, St. Catharines (i.e. Niagara Falls) Canada; an employee of the General Hospital (Geneva); with HUMITA in Rome, 1945-1951.
7. Father N.V., Rumanian Catholic Priest.
8. Father GEORGE FRED., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Known to FRED. (1943) at Buchenwald; at Tyrol, Austria (1944); and, at Innsbruck, Austria (1945). HUMITA advised that while at Innsbruck with FRED., the Rumanian National Committee was unknown to him. (It will be noted that T-2 advised on March 27, 1954, that NICHOLAS T. WASE was also at Innsbruck, Austria, during this period with HUMITA and FRED.; that HUMITA and FRED. have been described by T-2 as present Iron Guard member connected with the financial link bringing Communist funds into the United States).

HUMITA advised that FRED. "to his knowledge" was never a member of the Iron Guard.

Chicago, Illinois:

1. ION STICIN: "never to Humita's knowledge a member of the Iron Guard"; Subject knew STICIN while students together in Timisoara; played "soccer" on same team in school; met with STICIN at

Detroit on May 10, 1954, for Rumanian Celebration at Croatian Hall; and, previously, in 1953, for a Rumanian wedding. Further that SIMICIN visits Detroit quite frequently; that in early June, 1954, SIMICIN had sent him a letter, at 209 California Street, requesting that he attend a Rumanian-American fight against Communism.

It will be noted that the letter, mentioned above, was described to the reporting agent and SE M. THOMAS J. CAZIN, immediately prior to this interview by the landlady, unidentified at HUMITA's former residence, as "advertisements from Chicago". It will be also noted that upon requesting to see HUMITA at this address the landlady inquired if the reporting agent and CAZIN were "the men from Chicago".

2. GEORGE SIMICIN, brother of ION SIMICIN.
3. Doctor SOIRIN S. PIRESCU, a medical intern.

Indiana Harbor (East Chicago), Illinois:

1. Reverend IURESAN, Rumanian Catholic Priest.

Detroit, Michigan:

1. BRANAN, former friend from Buchenwald (1943).
2. VALERIU LUPU
3. ENE MOTIU, friend of ELIE OLTEANU.
4. CONSTANTIN NICOLAI
5. ION NICU
6. GEORGE ROMAN
7. GEORGE RUSU
8. VETIANU

New York State:

1. FANCASANU: Subject stated that upon FANCASANU's escape from Rumania, he testified in Rome, Italy, as to FANCASANU's identity, and subsequently knew him in Rome, 1947-1949.
2. Professor AUGUSTIN POPA: Subject knew in Rome and at Detroit; while POPA resided at the home of GEORGE TOR.
3. DUMITRE TORESCU: knew in Rome, Italy, when latter worked with the Rumanian Red Cross.
4. RADOVAN: knew in Rome and in Detroit.

DE 105-557

5. ~~NICOLAE L. ADAT~~: A Rumanian Army friend who served with HUMITA on the frontier in the Engineering Corps; and served with LETADT in Rome on the Rumanian Refugee Committee. A resident of Buffalo, New York.

Cleveland, Ohio:

1. ~~VALENTIN~~ ~~PORESCU~~
2. ~~NICOLAE~~ ~~ILIESCU~~: know from Roma, Italy.

Washington, D.C.:

1. ~~CHICACU~~: former member of Rumanian Refugee Committee who served in Rome.
2. Dr. ~~GEORGE~~ ~~CONSU~~: actually, according to HUMITA, a former priest who worked with Subject in Rome.
3. ~~STEFAN~~ ~~PORESCU~~: met first in Marienette, then at Buchenwald and Rostock; was not a friend of PORESCU; does not know if PORESCU ever was a member of the Iron Guard, but believes so inasmuch as PORESCU was at Rostock; knew PORESCU in Naples, Italy, when PORESCU an employee of Prince ENGEL's Orthodox Committee; saw PORESCU in Detroit when Union and League sponsored Rumanian Societies met, in approximately 1952, for their annual picnic.

AFFILIATION OF SUBJECT WITH VIOREL DONISE TRIFA.

HUMITA advised that he first saw VIOREL DONISE TRIFA during 1947 at which time latter was within the Padua Refugee Camp; that Padua was a Catholic Community and therefore he (HUMITA) as Co-Secretary of the Rumanian Refugee Committee visited this camp. HUMITA advised, however, that he had no affiliation with TRIFA at this time.

Subject further related that during 1950 while he was Co-Vice President of the above committee, at Rome, he received a letter from the Rumanian Orthodox Church, signed by VIOREL DONISE TRIFA, as Secretary of the Bishopric, requesting the number of the students and sick Rumanians within Rome, inasmuch as TRIFA, through the Episcopate, desired to aid them. HUMITA continued that approximately two months later he received a letter from Reverend JOHN TOUTZ, of Cleveland, Ohio, thanking him for his personal research in the above subject and advising that TOUTZ had forwarded the amount of \$150.00 to the Russian Refugee Committee. HUMITA stated that in addition to being a personal affront, TOUTZ's action had been intended as an insult to his church, inasmuch as the Russian Refugee Committee was the only one that did not have a Roman Catholic priest as its head.

DE 105-557

HUMITA further stated that after his immigration to the United States in the summer of 1953, he had gone with various Rumanian-American friends from Detroit to a picnic held at the Vatra, the See of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate, under TRIFA, at Grass Lake, Michigan, and that while there deliberately shunned TRIFA when the latter had attempted to exchange cordialities with him. HUMITA stated that he had shunned TRIFA because of the "Rome incident" noted above.

Subject advised that in April, 1954, one CONSTANTIN DRAGAN came to the United States together with 9 Italian scientists, under a program sponsored by the United States Department of Commerce, for a period of one month, in order to study the United States monetary and marketing procedures. Further that while in Detroit visiting HUMITA, DRAGAN requested to see the Vatra and upon latter's insistence, HUMITA drove DRAGAN to Grass Lake, Michigan. HUMITA stated that at this time, also when TRIFA attempted to exchange cordialities with him, he (HUMITA) ignored him.

NOT AVAILABLE FOR RELEASE